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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1865. NO. 49.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
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HUNTINGDON, PA.

A GRAND OLD POEM.

Who shall judge a man from manners?
Who shall know him by his dress?
Paupers may be fit for princes,
Princes fit for something less.
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket
May beclothe the golden ore
Of the deepest thoughts and feelings—
Satin vests could do no more.

There are springs of crystal nectar
Ever welling out of stone;
There are purple buds and golden,
Hidden crushed and overgrown;
God, who counts by souls, not dresses,
Loves and prospers you and me,
While he values thrones, the highest,
But as pebbles in the sea.

Man, upraised above his fellows,
Oft forgets his fellows then,
Masters, rulers, lords, remember
That you're meanest kinds of men,
Men by labor, men by feeling,
Men by thought, and men by fame,
Claiming equal rights to sunshine,
In a man's ennobling name.

There are foam-embroidered oceans,
There are little weed-clad rills,
There are feeble inch-high saplings,
There are cedars on the hills;
God, who counts by souls not stations,
Loves and prospers you and me;
For, to Him, all vain distinctions
Are as pebbles in the sea.

Toiling hands alone are builders
Of a nation's wealth or fame;
Tilted laziness is pensioned,
Fed and fattened on the same;
By the sweat of others' foreheads,
Living only to rejoice,
While the poor man's outraged freedom
Vainly lifted up its voice.

Truth and justice are eternal,
Born with loveliness and light;
Secret wrongs shall never prosper,
While there is a sunny right;
God, whose world-heard voice is singing
Boundless love to you and me,
Sinks oppression with its titles,
As the pebbles in the sea.

[For the Globe.]

ANNIE ELTON.

A TRUE STORY OF THE WAR.

Cold and dreary winter had gone and given place to balmy Spring; the hills and valleys were again clothed in green; but with the return of Spring came the sad tidings of war. The surrender of Fort Sumpter caused many patriotic sons of the north to leave their homes and hasten to their country's rescue. Miss Annie Elton, the heroine of our story, at the beginning of the present rebellion was living with an Uncle in the State of Virginia; she was of northern birth, and had always lived in the north, until some five years previous to the war. Being deprived of both her parents and left in rather limited circumstances, she gladly accepted the invitation of her Uncle, Henry Elton, (who was the only near relative she had) to make her home with him in the south. Having no children of his own he treated his neice with marked attention and respect; he gave her a good education, and spared no expense in her dress. Annie loved her Uncle almost as she would a father; yet she often thought of her Northern home. Though having lived for five years in the South, she had not yet become imbued with that aristocratic feeling which characterizes so many of the Southerners. Although surrounded by almost every thing that wealth could procure, yet she would often find many things in the great drama of life to mar her happiness. She watched the approaching crisis drawing nearer and nearer, until war had actually commenced. Annie for the first time since her removal to the South began to think of returning to the North. It is true she often thought of her early home, but never thought of returning, not at least while she was dependent on her Uncle's bounty, he being one of those aristocratic men of the South who love to boast of their parentage.

But there had dawned a new era in the life of Annie Elton. She had found another heart to love; one to whom she could confide her secrets, hopes and fears. Clyde Warren was a young man of talent and genius, and was one of the most prominent writers of his day; his heightened sentiments and brilliant conversation won for him many friends. As his pen was his chief support he confined himself to his writing desk almost constantly. Being of a rather delicate nature he soon found his health fast failing under the confined mode of life which he led. He at length concluded to lay his pen aside for awhile and travel through the South to regain his already shattered health; after traveling through several of the Southern States he found his health much benefited by the balmy climate of the South, and finally came to the conclusion to settle permanently in the south eastern part of the State of Virginia. Among his first acquaintances was Miss. Elton, whose truth-loving, truth-telling eyes soon won the enthusiastic young writer. Many times did Clyde Warren wend his way up the long avenue that led to Henry Elton's princely mansion, although he was always met with a frown if that gentleman chanced to meet him. Annie had been accustomed to obey her Uncle, but when he refused to allow her to mingle in the society of the one on earth dearest to her heart, she ceased to obey him.

"Miss Elton, will you favor me with your company for a short walk, this evening?"

"Certainly," was the quick reply.

Taking the proffered arm of Clyde, they walked some distance in silence. At length, Annie looked up in his face exclaiming as she did so, "Why Clyde Warren, what can be the matter with you, to-night?"

He led her to a seat, and taking her hand in his, he said, "Annie, my dearest girl, we may never more meet again. This may be the last evening that I shall be permitted to enjoy your company."

"Do not talk in enigmas, Clyde; you know yours are always so puzzling that I cannot solve them."

"I will explain myself, dearest;" he said, pressing the trembling girl closer to his side; "I must leave the South in a few days. You have already heard of the fall of Fort Sumpter, and my sentiments will not justify me in staying any longer here. I love the North too well to stay where I cannot express my views. So, Annie, my dearest girl, may I again ask you to be my wife, and come North with me?"

"Clyde, I know I have not much to entice me here, but my Uncle, he will never sanction our union; he is averse to the Northern cause."

"But, Annie, I am waiting for your answer."

"I confide my interests to your keeping, hoping you will never betray the trust." As she said this, she confidently placed her hands in his, as a child yields up its treasures to the care of a mother.

"My trust shall be fathfully kept."

It was not until a late hour that Annie retired to her room, for they had many plans to form in regard to the future. Mr. Elton, as was expected, positively forbid Clyde Warren to marry his niece. But his refusal could not daunt her in her claims upon the object of her dearest affection.

"If you still insist upon disobeying me, you shall never inherit any of my fortune," exclaimed her Uncle, angrily. Annie gently left the study of her Uncle, bidding him good-bye as she did so; an angry frown was his only answer.

Let us pass over an interval of a few months and we will enter a beautiful cottage on the banks of the noble Hudson. It is midsummer, but the tasteful ornamental trees that shade the entrance to the cozy nest, as it is sometimes called, require self-denial from the weary traveler who feels that time will not permit him, to enter the inviting cottage and partake of the hospitality which ever characterizes its inmates. But let us enter the parlor, and we see a young woman sitting or rather reclining upon a sofa. She is evidently troubled, for the large tears are coursing each other down her fair young cheeks. A young man is pacing the floor; he, too, looks as if his mind was not at ease. In these persons we recognize Clyde and Annie Warren. Although living far from the seat of war they still have kept apace with the current news of the day. Another call for men has again roused the patriotic people of the North to come forth with loyal will and help drive the ruthless invaders from our soil. The quiet town of M. did not lack in patriotism; several companies had been already raised, and another was rapidly being filled. All the officers had been chosen, except the captain; the one first chosen for some reason had declined going when the company was almost raised. Clyde was selected to fill his place, and it was this that caused the tears to flow from the blue eyes of Annie. After walking through the room for some time, he knelt beside her and imprinted a kiss on her hot cheek.

"Oh! Clyde, will you leave me a lone orphan again!" and with a convulsive sob she threw herself into his arms.

"Be calm, my dear wife, I am sorry to see you so much distressed. I will not go Annie, without your consent; but my wife will be patriotic enough to give her husband to serve his country." She at last gave her consent, and on the morrow, Captain Warren, with his men, left for the seat of war. Long and cheering were the many letters which Annie received from her gallant husband; he passed through many battles unhurt. Oh with what breathless suspense did Annie glance over the list of killed and wounded to see if the name of Captain Warren was among the unfortunate. Although he was not struck by the leaden missive, disease fastened upon his frame. He for weeks lay too ill to notice any thing around him; the little thread of life seemed ready to snap asunder, but in time he began to grow better, and at length was able to go to his New England home, there to be cared for by his gentle blue eyed wife. Her cheek had grown pale by watching, for she was devotedly attached to her husband; being an orphan and alone she clung with strong affection to her partner.

But we will again pass over a short space of time. It is a cold, gloomy day in October, and the cold wind whistles sadly through the naked boughs of the trees. But we will leave the gloomy aspect without, and enter the cottage of Captain Warren. We find the Captain busily engaged with a newspaper, while Annie's busy hands are employed in making garments for the soldiers. Let us glance around the room, and we see that they are not the only occupants; near the fire with his hands resting on the arms of the chair sits an old man; he is gazing in the fire at the dying embers; his pale, careworn looks seem to say that trouble has been his portion, too, as it has been to many others. Don't be surprised, my kind reader, when we tell you that this disconsolate old man is no one else than the same aristocratic Uncle who forbid Annie to marry a Northern man. He who spurned an orphan niece from his home is now living with that same niece almost dependent on her bounty. But let us take a brief retrospect of the past life of the once rich Henry Elton; as we have said before, he was rich and talented, but as his home was destroyed by the ruthless hand of war he with some difficulty found his way North, where his neice with open arms received him notwithstanding the cruelty with which he treated her previous to her marriage. He says he is sorry for the past, but hopes he will end his life with his Annie, as he calls Mrs. Warren.

We must now bid Captain Warren and his young wife adieu, fondly hoping that their future life may be free from sorrow. G. J.

How to Grow Thin.

A gentleman named J. W. Towner, of Putnam county, has been writing to the Carmel *Free Press* how he reduced his weight from 320 pounds to 214 pounds, and is still getting lighter. He says he had seen a statement in the papers that by eating nothing but meat would reduce a person's flesh. At first he thought it a humbug, but then the thought occurring to him that all animals which are nothing but flesh were full of muscle and not of meat, he determined to try it. The result was as stated above. He commenced his diet by rejecting bread, butter, cheese, potatoes, milk, sugar, &c., in fact everything which contains sugar and starch, and eat all kinds of flesh, fish, and fowl that the family made use of; also fruits and vegetables that were without starch. He says his health and strength are very much improved, and that after he had got settled on his diet he has never been hungry as he used to be, with a knawing sensation at the stomach, and his food always relishes. He has been trying this experiment over a year.

THE SKY AN INDICATION OF THE WEATHER.—The color of the sky, at particular times, affords wonderful good guidance. Not only does a rosy sunset presage good weather, and a ruddy sunrise bad weather, but there are other tints which speak with equal clearness and accuracy. A bright yellow sky in the evening indicates wind; a pale yellow, wet; a neutral grey color constitutes a favorable sign in the evening, and an unfavorable one in the morning. The clouds are again full of meaning in themselves. If their forms are soft, undefined, and full feathery, the weather will be fine; if their edges are hard, sharp and definite, it will be foul. Generally speaking, deep unusual hues betokon wind or rain; while the more quiet and delicate tints bespeak fair weather.—These are simple maxims; and yet not so simple but what the British Board of Trade has thought fit to publish them for the use of seafaring.—*Scientific American.*

A good wife is man's solace, and vice versa.

An Enoch Arden of the Day.

An Iowa paper has the following story; which recalls the incidents of Tennyson's poem: Thirty months ago, a German, living on White street, in Dubuque, Iowa, volunteered with the 21st Iowa Infantry, and went to the war. We shall call him Schmidt for short. He left a wife who was rather good-looking, quite industrious, very frugal, and childless. Time rolled on, and Schmidt, says the Dubuque *Times*, went with his regiment to Vicksburg. There he was shot one day, and was left for dead on the field. The sad intelligence was sent to his wife by his captain, and she immediately obtained the assistance of a lawyer, and secured his back pay and a widow's pension. She drew the latter regularly, and, with what she earned, managed to live comfortably. In a few months she attracted the attention of one Schones, a miller by occupation. He wooed and won, and for him she gave up the pension. They were married last summer. The course of true love ran smooth with them until last Saturday morning, when, just after they had finished breakfast, Mr. Schmidt, the first husband, opened the door and walked in!

"Here was a fix! Mrs.—What would her name be in such a case?—shricked; Mr. Schones turned pale and trembled, for Schmidt looked vengeance after he had surveyed the scene a moment and taken all its meaning in. After several minutes of silence, Schones revived, and boldly asked 'What was to be done?' Schmidt sat down and told his story. He was wounded, not severely, near Vicksburg, and taken prisoner, and the rebels carried him away with them. From time to time he had been in Southern prisons, until three weeks since, when he was exchanged. He came to Dubuque as soon as he could, and hastened to his home. He received no intimation of his wife's marriage until he entered the house that morning. As he concluded his story, his feelings overcame him, and he wept, and she wept also. But it all ended in the second husband's refusal to give the wife up. She, we are informed, refused to express a preference, and said the two men might settle the matter between themselves. For four days both men kept very close to the house, and had many ardent discussions over the difficulty. But the matter ended on Wednesday last. The returned husband offered Schones twenty-five dollars to evacuate the premises and leave him in possession of 'Annie.' Schones accepted the offer, pocketed the money, and left. Schmidt is now with his wife."

Proclamation by the President.

Thursday, June 1st, Appointed a Day of Mourning and Prayer.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By my direction, the Acting Secretary of State, in a notice to the public, of the 17th, requested the various religious denominations to assemble on the 19th inst., on the occasion of the obsequies of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, and to observe the same with appropriate ceremonies; but

Whereas, Our country has become one great house of mourning, where the head of the family has been taken away, and believing that a special period should be assigned for again humbling ourselves before Almighty God, in order that the bereavement may be sanctified to the nation—

Now, therefore, in order to mitigate that grief on earth which can only be assuaged by communion with the Father in Heaven, and in compliance with the wishes of senators and representatives in Congress, communicated to me by resolutions adopted at the national capital,

I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 1st day of June next, to be observed (wherever in the United States the flag of the country may be respected) as a day of humiliation and mourning. And I recommend my fellow-citizens then to assemble in their respective places of worship, there to unite in solemn service to Almighty God in memory of the good man who has been removed, so that all shall be occupied at the same time in contemplation of his virtue, and in sorrow for his sudden and violent end.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington the 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

[L. s.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. HUNTER, Acting Sec'y of State.

☞The woman who was said to live on the corner the next house to the last one, has been found to be lost, or else was born and lived nowhere.

A Prisoners Experience.

We have been permitted to publish the following from David Colstock, who has been confined a prisoner for nine months in the pens of the South:

FORT FOSTER, Jacksonville, Florida, May 2d, 1865.

DEAR FATHER:

I seat myself once more to write to you, to tell you that I am still alive and exchanged. I reached our lines on the morning of the 29th of April, and was glad to get sight of the old stars and stripes once more. I was captured on the 22d day of July, and have been almost starved to death ever since. I will tell you what we drawed for rations: one half pint of beans, and a quarter of a pound of beef, for a days rations, and no salt to salt that with; and no shelter to sleep under. After I was first captured they took me to camp Sumpter, Andersonville, Georgia, and there staid until the latter part of August, and then we went to Macon, Georgia, and staid there till in September; then they took us to Savannah, Georgia, and kept us there one month; then took us to camp Millen, Georgia, and there staid two weeks; then they took us to Blackstone; from there to Thomasville, and from there we marched to Camp Sumpter again and staid until April; they heard the yankees were after us and they run us to Macon; they heard that our troops were making a raid down through there, and the old captain in command of us, got orders to take us back to Thomasville. We went to Albany, then to Thomasville again, and from there to——City, from there to Balden, and then they marched us through to Jacksonville, 20 miles, where they let us go, and told us to go through. I almost cried when I heard the fife and drum, and seen the old stars and stripes once more. We will go up the river to Hilton Head in a few days. We will draw clothing here, and we will get pleanty to eat. I would like to write more, but I will not have time, for I have got charge of twenty-five men, and have to serve out rations to them three times a day, and it takes all the time I have got. I think that we will get a furlough as soon as we get recruited up a little; we are so poor that we can't get around. I have not been sick, but I am weak and poor. I will not weigh over 110 pounds; when I was captured I weighed 176 and have been reduced the difference in nine months.

Your long lost son,
DAVID COLSTOCK.

CHILDREN.

Real, live, plump, jolly, rolly polly children are as scarce as sensible grown-up people. Little, thin, narrow-shouldered, angular, pale intellectualities are common enough. It is your hearty tom-boy that is ararity. What woman was ever less delicate in soul, and pure in heart because she tore her frock, and climbed trees when she was a child? Real, wild, childish romping, with ringing laughter and twinkling eyes, merry dances and family frolics—that is the stuff out of which wholesome manhood and womanhood are made. Children who are under conviction of sin at five years of age, die with brain disease, or live with hypochondria, and torment the life out of all around them. Sad is the family who has one or more of such. We don't doubt the mother of the Gracchi was a sad romp, and we more than suspect Portia of immense tomboyhood. Such healthy natures could not have developed otherwise.

Pitty and love little children. Tolerate these pests: Comfort Nellie over her dead bird, and don't call Nellie's "little white kitten" a "cat." It is enough to break a juvnile he art to have one's favorite snubbed. How would you like to hear your own Frederick Augustus called "a dirty young one?" The little ones have their tragedies and comedies, and laugh and weep more sincerely than, you do at Falstaff or Lear. They love marry, keep house, have children, have weddings and funerals, and dig litte graves for dead mice in the garden, and mourn into small white handkerchiefs, and get brother Jim to write an appropriate inscription for its tiny headboard. Is it not human nature in little, and, in its way, as deserving of a certain respect? You do not despise your own reflections in a concave mirror, you know.

Cherish the children; mend the frocks; don't scold them for broken toys, for man is not more inevitably mortal than playthings. Don't strip their fat shoulders in winter, nor toast them in flannels in dogdays, because somebody told you to. Don't drug them; don't "yarb" them; don't stuff them with pastry; don't send them to infant schools at three, or to fancy balls at ten, nor teach them the commandments earlier than they can remember Mother Goose.

Proclamation by the President.

Raising of the Blockade along the Whole Atlantic and part of the Gulf coasts.—A few ports on the Texas coast only excepted.

Washington, May 22.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By the proclamation of the President of the 11th day of April last, certain ports of the United States therein specified, which had previously been subject to blockade were, for objects of public safety, declared, in conformity with previous special legislation of Congress, to be closed against foreign commerce during the national will to be thereafter expressed and made known by the President;

And whereas, Events and circumstances have since occurred which, in my judgement, render it expedient to remove that restriction, except as to the ports of Galveston, Lasalle, Brazos de Santiago, Point Isabel and Brownsville, in the State of Texas;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, hereby declare that the ports aforesaid, not excepted as above, shall be opened to foreign commerce from and after the first day of July; that commercial intercourse with the said ports may from that time be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and in pursuance of such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. If, however, any vessel from a foreign port shall enter any of before named excepted ports in the State of Texas she will continue to be held liable to the penalties prescribed by the act of Congress, approved on the 13th day of July, 1861, and the persons on board of her to such penalties as may be incurred, pursuant to the laws of war for trading or attempting to trade with the nemy.

And I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that the United States of America do henceforth disallow all persons trading, or attempting to trade, in any ports of the United States, in violation of the laws thereof, all pretence of belligerent rights and privileges, and give notice that from the date of this proclamation all such offenders will be held and dealt with as pirates.

It is also ordered that all restrictions upon trade heretofore imposed in the territory of the United States, east of the Mississippi river, save those relating to contraband of war, to the reservation of the rights of the United States, to property purchased in the territory of an enemy, and to twenty-five per cent. upon the purchases of cotton, are removed.

All provisions of the internal revenue law will be carried into effect under the broper officers.

[L. s] In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this, the twenty second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By order of the President:
W. HUNTER,
Assistant Secretary of War.

A TERRIBLE DUEL.—A few years since, as a New England gentleman, whose name we shall call Brown, was passing a few days in one of our Western cities, he had the misfortune, unintentionally, to offend the susceptible honor of a tall militia colonel, who was one of his fellow-boarders. His apologies not being satisfactory, a challenge was sent to him, which, however, he declined, from conscientious scruples. The colonel who by the way, had won in two or three encounters quite a reputation as a duelist, at once conceived that his opponent was a coward, and resolved to disgrace him in the face of all the assembled wisdom in the house. Accordingly, the next day, at dinner-time, in marched the duelist, armed with a cowhide, and advancing to Brown's chair, proceeded to dust his jacket in the most approved style. Brown was astonished. Luckily, he had been lieutenant of militia in his native State, and he knew the importance of incommoding his enemy by a diversion. So, seizing a gravy-tureen, he tossed the contents into the face of the belligerent Colonel, and before he could recover from the drowning sensation thus occasioned, he sprang up on the table, and began to shower upon him with a liberal hand the contents of the dishes around. "You are an infernal——" "Coward!" the colonel was about to say, but at that moment a plate of greens struck full upon his mouth, and the word was blockaded, lost forever.

"Ha!" cried the New Englander, whose blood was now up, "fond of greens, are you? take a potato, too!" and he hurried a telling volley of hard potatoes at him. "Excellent eggs here, capital with calves' head," and crash came a plate of soft boiled eggs against the side of his cranium. The blows of the cowhide, which had hitherto descended upon the Yankee's head and shoulders, now began to fall more weakly and wildly, and it became evident that the assailant, half stunned, choked, and partly blinded, was getting the worst of it. His courage was oozing out. "Take a turkey!" shouted Brown, as the noble old gobbler descended fairly upon the colonel's head, and bursting, filled his hair and eyes with delicious looking stuffing. "Here's the fringes," he continued, as the squash and jelly followed after. By this time the colonel was irretrievably defeated, and his merciless opponent seized a large plum pudding, steaming hot, and holding it above his head with both hands, seemed to bury him beneath it. He quailed with terror, and throwing down his cowhide, turned about and made a rush for the door. "Stop for the pudding, colonel, stop for the pudding." He did not escape from the ridicule which the affair occasioned. He subsequently challenged four persons, against whom his ire was particularly excited, and they all consented to fight, but availing themselves of the privilege of the challenged party, appointed appointed pudding-bags for their weapons. At length the unhappy duelist, finding no one willing to shoot or be shot, was obliged to quit the State.

A Converted Rebel—Reconstruction in the South.

At a meeting of Southern men in Memphis, recently, Col. Grace, of Arkansas, spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I am the man who drew up the ordinance of Secession in the Legislature of Arkansas. I have been in the field fighting against the Union for nearly four years, but now I am a conquered and whipped man. [Laughter.] As I was gallant in going out to fight, I now propose to be gallant at surrendering and submitting to the arms of the Government that we cannot whip. [Laughter.] I have no contempt for Federal authority now, if I ever had. I do not think there is a manly bosom in the South but that has higher respect for Northern gallantry than when we went into the fight. There may be some men in the North who may think that the South had a hand in the death of our lamented President, but I know that the people of the South mourn over his death, and feel that they have lost a friend. The North have maintained this conflict nobly, and the South have nothing to be ashamed of. I am proud of the South—there is somethings in the very atmosphere that makes men great. So, I say that the South is not an insignificant people; and if so great people as they are cannot whip the world, who cannot come to the inevitable conclusion that the North is greater? [Laughter.] And I am not going to stultify myself by saying I have been whipped by somebody. Now it is our duty to repent and go back to this great national church—repent, get absolution, and be baptized afresh. [Laughter.] I know we will receive honorable and just terms. When I had an interview with the President, his heart seemed to be ever overflowing with love toward the Southern people. We first went out of the Union and threw down the gage of battle, and the North picked it up; we fired the first gun and took the first fort—Fort Sumter—which was taken back a few days ago. [Laughter.] The North seemed to be unwilling to fight; they did not think we would fight, and so we thought of them, but to our sorrow, we have found out different; they seemed to spring up like mushrooms from all parts of the earth. Before this war I never saw a Federal officer hardly. I never felt the slightest oppression of the Federal Government; in fact, I never thought we had one until I went out to fight; then I found we did have a Government.

ALL ABOUT DIMPLES.—Dimples are the perpetual smiles of Nature—the very cunningest device and lurking-place of Love. When earth is dimpled by dells and valleys, it always seems to laugh; when the ocean is dimpled by the breeze, it sparkles with joy beneath the sunshine of heaven. We cannot look for frowns on a dimpled face; frowns and dimples will not associate together. How soft, how roguish, how beautiful are the dimples in the elbows and shoulders, the pretty hands and feet of the rosy babe. Mother dote upon those darling dimples, and delight to kiss them. But perfectly dimples, enchanting at least to the eyes of an enthusiastic young man, are those which come peeping out of the cheeks around the mouth of the "awful seventeen," when sweet seventeen essays some arch provoking sally, peeping out and flying away the moment after, coming and going with the most bewitching coquetry.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, May 31, 1865.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Jeff shall hang on a Sour Apple Tree.

We have met with the suggestion in a popular journal that Jeff Davis be hanged on a gibbet made of the wood of a "sour apple tree." This would be a significant and coinciding finale to the career of the traitor Jeff. that, in our opinion, would be felt as a lesson more effectual than anything more novel that could be devised. The people once inspired by the sentiment of the song *"we'll* hang Jeff. Davis on a sour apple tree," ask no more than to have the suggestion now carried into practice. Jeff has been caught, Jeff will be tried, and let the fiat of the tribunal be to hang the identical Jeff on a sour apple tree. He it was who soured the sentiment of the Southerners against us; he it was who soured the nation at large with the bitterness of war, and what more befitting death would it be than to hang him on a sour apple-tree. Let us meet the leading traitors, one and all, with the utmost bitterness as far as justice will extend, and make their end symbols of sourness. To live up to the letter and spirit of the song in question, it would be equally appropriate to "drown General Lee in the Chickahominy," who now rests unmolested under the protection of our soldiers, and is fed by our Government. The Chickahominy would be a fit resting place for the haughty chieftain who has slain many a patriot near its banks. Let the traitors all be gathered in, and suffer the death that would by its typical similarity, add increased and prolonged disgrace to their names and deeds of villainy and perfidy.

NATIONAL LINCOLN MONUMENT.—The co operation of the teachers and pupils in the puplic schools of the United States, is invited to unite in an effort to raise contributions in aid of the "National Lincoln Monument." The first Tuesday in June has been appointed to raise these contributions in all the public schools of the country. All contributions should be forwarded to Hon. James H Beveridge, Treasurer National Lincoln Monument Association, Springfield, Illinois. We have every reason to believe that teachers and scholars will liberally respond to this appeal.

THE SOLDIER'S RIGHT ARM.—In more senses than one, the soldier's musket is his right arm, and we are glad to meet the proposition that he be allowed to retain it when he is mustered out. It requires no great amount of sentiment to perceive the relations between the soldier and the musket he has fought with, his trusted companion, night and day—almost his better half. The war being over, and the soldier mustered out, it seems hard to take it from him, and not permit him to carry it home to be its possessor, the perpetual token of honor, and perhaps the solace in his old age, with which to fight his battles o'er. Let the veteran keep his musket, say we. He has a clear title to it; the government can afford it.

—*The Government authorities still* continue the arrests of State prisoners. James A. Seddon, ex-rebel Secretary of War, was arrested on Wednesday at his residence in Henrico county, Virginia, and placed on board the gunboat at Richmond, on which R. M. T. Hunter is confined. Seddon, who was employed in cultivating his farm, was much surprised at his arrest. So also was Judge John A. Campbell, who was arrested in Richmond and likewise placed on the gunboat. Extra William Smith is still at large, but his capture is only a matter of time.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Kansas City. *Advertiser* of the 14th says "the work on this great thoroughfare is being pushed rapidly forward to completion between Independence and Warrensburg. There is a large force at work on the road, and no doubt is entertained of its construction through to this city, from St. Louis, by August. The force employed is sufficient to assure this, and the materials are all on hand. It is expected that the trains will run to Kingsville in a week, a distance of eighteen miles from Warrensburg, and thirteen miles from Pleasant Hill."

☞ Capt. Thos. S. McCahan of this place is proposed a candidate for the office of Sheriff. Read card.

Latest News Items.

A Washington dispatch says: The demonstrative indignation of Jeff. Davis on being placed on army rations was the cause of his being placed in irons.

Seven white men and one negro were captured in Florida recently. All gave fictitious names, but it is supposed the traitor Breckinridge is one of the number.

The Federal prisoners confined at Taylor, Texas, are allowed to escape in large numbers, the guards saying that when all the prisoners are gone they will have nothing to do, and can go home.

The ordnance depot at Mobile exploded on the 28th, and resulted in destroying eight squares of buildings, and five hundred persons were buried in the ruins. The origin of the explosion has not yet been ascertained.

Mrs. Boverly Tucker and daughter were arrested at Baltimore on the morning of the 26th. They were sent back to Richmond.

[For the Globe.]

That "Sour Apple Tree."

He was a wise man who said he cared not who made the laws of a people if he made their songs. By the national songs of a people and the patriotic feelings they inspire, a fair estimate may be made of their virtue and love of country. How many wavering, despondng hearts have caught new inspirations of patriotism from the inspiring strains of the "Star Spangled Banner," or the "White, Red and Blue," as sung by the fair daughters of liberty to cheer their brothers and lovers as they went forth to do battle for that Government, for which their ancestors suffered so much. Political demagogues have embarrassed the Government at every step by factious opposition in every form, creating distrust of our rulers among the people until the misled and deceived masses hardly knew who to trust or where to look for safety. Whenever or wherever the the civil or military authorities laid a heavy hand on rebels South, or their sneaking allies North, the howl of *unconstitutional* and tyrannical measures resounding on all sides; and sometimes it seemed as if treason's cause should finally prevail, but the voice of the Poet touched the national heart with

"Rally round the flag, boys,
Rally once again,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom,"

and suddenly the voice of the copperhead was drowned in the mighty chorus of

"The Union forever, hurrah, boys, hurrah!
Down with the traitors, and up with the stars,"

as a million voices took up the immortal refrain and as many hearts swore eternal fidelity to its starry folds, as they marshalled under it for the bloody strife. With what uncomplaining fortitude under disappointment and disaster; with what heroic valor on many a bloody battle field; with what sublime faith in the justness of their cause and its ultimate success, these citizen soldiers have followed the varying fortunes of the old "Banner of Glory" through defeat and victory to a most glorious consummation of their highest aims and hopes! How well they have made good their patriotic vows, let their shouts attest, as the victorious legions of the Republic march in triumph through Richmond, "homeward bound." And, now, as the mighty host of battle-tried veterans of Grant and Sherman march in review before their leaders and before the heads of Departments, and in presence of the Representatives of foreign Courts, through the National Capitol, and hear the acclamations of tens of thousands of grateful people whom their valor has rescued from destruction, they may well look up to their torn flags with emotions of pleasure. To them as well as to us, "'tis no banner with a strange device," but the emblem of the national authority, the symbol of the "powers that be," ordained and established of God, for the protection of the weak, and the punishment of "evil doers." As we believe in the flag and the cause it represents, so we believe in the war songs of a patriotic people. They are part and parcel of our political creed, they are the crystalized sentiments of the people. We have made the "Star Spangled Banner" to wave in triumph over the last stronghold of treason,

"We have rallied round the flag, boys,
And rallied once again;"

And now it only remains for Andrew Johnson to obey the Poet's injunction and

"Hang Jeff. Davis on a sour apple tree."

So mote it be. J.

Lewistown, Pa., May 27, 1865.

The War in Texas.

New Orleans, May 14, via Cairo, May 23.—The steamship Clinton, from Brazos, on the 16th, brings information of a fight at Boco del Chico Pass between the United States forces and the rebels, under General Slaughter, in which the enemy were driven twenty miles towards Brownsville, where the rebels were reinforced, and Barrett retreated fighting, and reached Brazos with a loss of 72, killed, wounded and missing, including Capt. Temple and Lieut. Sedgwick, of the 34th Indiana, captured.

The rebel official report magnifies our forces, and claims a big victory, but admits a loss of forty killed.

☞ General Sherman expects to leave for the West in a few days. He will lead his soldiers to their homes. He retains through General Grant, the command of the Department of the Mississippi, and will at once resume his duties, until the civil authority has been restored.

Jeff Davis and his Companions Transferred to and Imprisoned in Fortress Monroe.

Mrs. Davis and Family sent South.

Fortress Monroe, May 22.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon the steamer Silas O. Pierce left the Baltimore wharf at this place, with Brevet Major Gen. Miles, accompanied by other officers of prominence, and proceeded immediately to the steamer Wm. P. Clyde, laying at anchor in the stream, with Jefferson Davis and the remainder of the rebel party on board. An hour, perhaps sufficient to give the departing rebels time to take a long farewell of friends and dear ones, was awarded to them.

The harbor, which usually is crowded with all kinds and classes of vessels, to-day looked almost deserted. Scarcely a dozen of sail or vessels could be counted, and even they seemed dull and listless.

Colonel Roberts, commander of the Fortress, in order to conduct the transferment as unostentatiously as possible, very early in the morning stationed guards in the immediate vicinity of the casements, wherein are the cells intended for the incarceration of the prisoners, and also along the various paths and routes they would be obliged to traverse while *en route* to the Fortress.

In a few moments after the Pierce reached the wharf, the prisoners began to land. Such were the arrangements strictly enforced by the milttary authorities that no person was allowed to approach the wharf where the prisoners landed except at a distance of over five hundred yards. As the prisoners marched up the wharf, preceded by a guard of their captors of the 4th Michigan Cavalry, the tall, spare form of Jeff Davis, dressed in gray clothes, and wearing a light felt hat, could be easily discerned. As soon as the prisoners were all ashore they were marched up along the beach to the sallyport of the water battery in the rear of the Fortress, and thence to the cells in the second tier of casemates.

Clement C. Clay accompanied Jefferson Davis inside the Fortress, and, also, it is supposed, the larger portion of his personal staff. Mrs. Davis, and her four children, her brother and sister, and the wife of Clement C. Clay, remain on board the steamer Clyde, and it is supposed will be sent South this evening, as orders have been issued by the War Department, prohibiting them from going North. The parting between Jeff Davis and his family is described to have been of an extremely affecting nature, during which the feelings of the once ambitious and desperate rebel leader were completely overcome.

Stringent orders, respecting visiting the fortress, have been issued, and all civilians are prohibited from entering it unless duly provided with a pass from Major General Halleck.

Jeffs Toggery.

On the morning of the 25th in the presence of a number of distinguished gentlemen, Colonel Pritchard, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, presented to the Secretary of War, the waterproof cloak and shawl worn by Jeff. at the time of his capture. The cloak was claimed by Mrs. Davis, after her husband was taken and was worn by her during the voyage. The shawl, Col. Pritchard said, was worn by Davis as a hood, to conceal the masculine appearance of his face. Under these articles the Rebel Chief wore a full suit of drab, with his trowsers tucked into a pair of cavalry boots. Colonel Pritchard stated that for several days after the capture, Davis seemed down hearted, but that he then became quite buoyant. When he was first separated from his wife he was much affected, but finally became composed: that Mrs. Davis from the first, showed much indignation and was very sarcastic, embarrasing the captors as much as possible Mrs. Clay was also defiant.

The Secretary thanked Col. Pritchard for the activity he had manifested in his pursuit of the arch traitor, saying that the reward should be divided among the men entitled to it, and a medal of honor given to each one who participated in the capture.

Jeff's Toggery will be forwarded ed immediately to Chicago, for exhibition at the Northwestern Sanitary and Soldiers Home Fair.

Davis and Breckinridge Indicted for Treason.

Washington, May 26.

The Grand Jury of the District today found a bill of indictment aiginst Jeff. Davis and John C. Breckenridge are indicted separately. The overt act was the raid, in July last, when the District of Columbia and the jurisdiction of this court, killing citizens and destroying property, Breckinridge being present personally and Davis constructively. District Attorney Carrington announced the fact in our court, and asked for a bench warrant in the case of Breckinridge, who is still at large. He also asked that such steps be taken as will bring Davis before the court of trial.

The Pennsylvania Veterans.

HARRISBURG, May 26.—Governer Curtin has decided, before the Pennsylvania troops are mustered out, to fill up the vacancies in all company and regimental organizations, by regular promotion in such commands. His Excellency is now in Washington personally attending to this important duty, and also examining the claims of those within the line of this promotion. By this arrangement, many brave men who were deterred from promotion by the rigid enforcement of the order insisting on a maximum number in the commands, will receive the honors to which they were justly entitled, and be mustered out with the commissions which they have so fairly earned. Gov. Curtin is also looking after the rolls of Pennsylvania, and visiting the camps for the purpose of looking after the general interests of Pennsylvania troops. The troops belonging to this State will be sent from Washington to Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, early next week.

☞ The Baltimore *American* says that ex-Governor Letcher was arrested at his house in Lexington, Va., on Sunday last, and last night the 24th arrived in Washington in custody.

NEWS SUMMARY.

☞ Official intelligence has been received of the surrender of St. Mark's and Tallahassee, Florida to our forces, and also of the rebel steamer Spray.

☞ General Sheridan arrived in New York Saturday morning, 20th inst., en route for Texas. He was called upon at the Fifth avenue Hotel by a committee of Councils, who tendered him the hospitalities of the city.

☞ The Postoffice Department is busily engaged in making arrangements for opening special communication on many postal routes in the South. It is expected that several important lines will be reopened in the course of a fortnight.

☞ A despatch from Boston, dated May 25th says: The U. S. gunboat Tuscarora, from Fortress Monroe, with Alexander H. Stevens and Post Master General Reagan on board, arrived below this morning, and is anchored in the narrows. The rebel party will be lodged in Fort Warren today.

☞ Telegraphic communication between New Orleans and the North will be re-opened by the 10th of June next. Lines are being restored to the Southern cities, and when the connection with New Orleans is affected, we shall be in communication with every leading city in the South. Another bond of the old Union as it was!

☞ Captain Bennett, of General Dodge's staff, who was lately in Arkansas to receive the surrender of Jeff. Thompson, gives a gloomy picture of the condition of things in that State. He does not think there are five bushels of corn to a family in Northern Arkansas, and as for bacon, very few have tasted that luxury for months past. Salt is rarely to be found, and sugar and coffee are only among the cherished memories of the olden time.

☞ Mrs. R. E. Lee, wife of the late General Lee, has written to the authorities claiming Arlington Heights as her property. She complains that the grounds have been greatly abused by our Government, and states that she will visit Washington in a few days for the purpose of demanding this from President Johnson. This matchless and incomparable piece of impudence will be treated by the authorities with contempt, as it richly deserves.

☞ A steamer sailed from Fortress Monroe, May 24, for Savannah under sealed orders. Mrs. Davis, her four children, brother and sister, and Mrs. Clay go to Savannah in the Clyde, as permission to proceed north has been refused by the War Department. On the afternoon of the 3d a guard was sent out to the Clyde, and searched the steamer and all the baggage and effects of the rebel party remaining on board. A large amount of gold and valuable jewelry, &c., were found in the baggage of the ladies, but with the exception of several important documents which were found by the guard, everything was left unmolested.

☞ Among the various rumors concerning the ram Stonewall is one which proved unfounded, that the Spanish Government had bought her for $600,000. Another report is, that Capt. Boggs, of the Connecticut, had demanded her surrender of Captain Page, who preferred to put her in possession of the Captain General, on condition that she should not be given to the United States. That official, however, refused to receive her on such conditions, but would receive her as a deposit. This was agreed to and she was towed to the arsenal and her flag lowered. The officers and men were paid off and put ashore. The Powhatan, Aries, Connecticut, and several other gunboats were lying off the port ready to attack the ram if she attempted to put to sea.

Order for the Disbandment of the Armies.

General Orders, No. 94.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, May 15, 1865.—The following regulations are announced, and will be observed in discharging from Service such volunteers as are hereafter to be mustered out, with their regimental or company organizations:

I. Army corps, or at least the divisions thereof, will be kept intact, and immediately upon receipt of an order directing any portion of the forces to be mustered out, commanding generals of armies and department will order the said troops, if not already there, to one of the following rendezvous, viz:

First.—Middle Military Division, and troops of other armies or departments arriving therein—defences of Washington, D. C., Harper's Ferry, Va., and Cumberland, Md.

Second.—Military Division of the James—Richmond and Old Point Comfort, Va.

Third.—Department of North Carolina—Newbern and Wilmington.

Fourth.—Department of the South—Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga.

Fifth.—Military Division of the West Mississippi—Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, La., and Vicksburg, Miss.

Sixth.—Military Division of the Missouri—Little Rock, Ark.; St. Louis, Mo., and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Seventh.—Department of the Cumberland—Nashville, Knoxville and Memphis, Tennessee.

Eighth.—Department of Kentucky—Louisville.

Ninth.—Middle Department, Baltimore, Maryland.

Commanding generals of armies and departments are authorized to change the aforesaid place of rendezvous should the public interest so demand. For the Departments of the East, Pennsylvania, Northern, Northwest, New Mexico and Pacific, such special orders will be given from the Adjutant General's office, relative to the troops therein serving, as may be demanded by *circumstances* as the time for discharge is approached.

II.—In case of one or more regiments or a division being mustered out, the division remaining in the field, said regiment or regiments will be mustered out at the place where found serving at the time, and then placed on their way to the State, as hereinafter directed.

III.—The Adjutant General of the Army will designate places of rendezvous in the respective State, to which the regiments, after muster out, will be forwarded for payment.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

The Army of the Potomac in Line.

Most Glorious Pageant in the National History.

Washington, May 23.

Thousands of persons, including many from other cities who have specially come to see the pageant, line the sidewalk from the capitol to the Executive Mansion, a distance of a mile and a half, while the windows and balconies are crowded, including the house-tops, which were occupied by deeply interested spectators. All business was suspended and there was a general holiday.

The Capitol bears the motto, in large letters, "The only national debt we can never pay, is the debt we owe to the victorious soldiers." At the North of the Capitol, at least two thousand school girls were assembled, neatly dressed, and there was much pleasant excitement among them, in pressing forward to present flowers to the soldiers and sing patriotic songs.

The immense column moved in the following order: Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Gen. Meade, commanding, general Staff: Headquarters Squadron 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, Capt. Flint, commanding Major General Merritt, commanding, general Staff. Headquarters and escort 58th United States Cavalry, Major General Custer, commanding. This officer was vociferously cheered at numerous points of the line, and was somewhat encumbered by wreaths and boquets, which had been presented him. Other officers were similarly greeted with cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs by ladies.

Next the 2d and 1st Cavalry Divisions, commanded by General Davis and General Devins, the horse artillery brigade, the Provost Marshal General's brigade, and the engineer's brigade. The troops comprising these bodies were composed, in large part, from New York, Connecticut, Ohio, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Michigan.

The 9th Corps, General Parke Commanding; the 1st Division, commanded by General Wilcox; the 3d Division, General Griffin, and the divison by General Curtin. These troops were from Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine.

Next followed a division of the 19th Army Corps, Brig. Gen. Dwight, including an artillery brigade, the troops being from Maine, New York, Vermont, Connecticut and Massachusetts. The Fifth Corps, Gen. Griffin commanding. The First division was commanded by Gen. Chamberlain, the Second Division by Gen. Ayres, and the Third Division by Gen. Crawford. These troops were composed of men from New York, Michigan, Massachusetts, Maryland, Delaware and Mississippi.

Next came the 2d Corps, Gen. Humphries, commanding. The First Division was commanded by brevet Brig. Gen. Ramsay, the Second by Gen. Barclay, and the Third by Gen. Mott. The troops were principally from New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Delaware, Ohio, West Virginia, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maine and Indiana.

The troops, as they moved along Pennsylvania Avenue, presented a grand appearance, all arms of the service being represented in full force.

The occasional insertion of a body of artillery served to relieve the sameness and gave a fine effect. Looking up Pennsylvania avenue there was a continuous moving line as far as the eye could reach of national, State, and division, brigades. Although flags of some of them were new, the stars of gold glistening in the sun, and these contrasted strongly with the flags borne in the procession with the names of the battle-fields where victories were won by these heroes. The flags were draped with flowers. The troops were all very cleanly dressed, and their fine marching excited enthusiasm.

The Executive Mansion was draped with flags and at various points were inscriptions, Atlanta, Stone River, South Mountain, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Savannah, Richmond, Petersburg, and Cold Harbor.

This stand was occupied by President Johnson, members of the Cabinet, Generals Grant and Sherman, and other distinguished army officers. On the left were members of the Departments, and the Diplomatic Corps. Tickets were provided for the purpose, among which were Geo. Bancroft, and the following named Governors of States: Andrews and Curtin;

Gen. Custar rode a horse who was restive, and at times unmanagable. When near the Treasury Department, the horse madly dashed forward to the head of the lines. The General vainly attempted to check his courser, at the same time endeavoring to retain the wreath of flowers which had been gracefully placed upon him. In the flight the General lost his hat. He finally conquered his horse, and regained his column—passing by the President's stand, he made a low bow, and was applauded by the multitude.

The troops occupied six hours to review, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. The review is spoken of as the greatest which has ever taken place on this continent. It was a grand affair, and suggestive of the trials and victories of the Army of the Potomac.

Review of General Sherman's Army.

Incidents of the Second Day.

Washington, May. 24.

We had another bright day for the review. A fresh crowd this morning swelled the already large number of strangers who have visited Washington, to witness the grand parade. The tastefully decorated stands near the Executive Mansion were again occupied by President Johnson, Members of the Cabinet and Lieutenant General Grant, together with distinguished army and navy officers, chiefs of executive bureaus, the diplomatic corps and families and others.

The vicinity of the reviewing point was densely crowded over a larger area than yesterday, this locality being the most attractive. The Army of the Tennessee moved from the Capitol at 9 A. M. proceeding toward the Executive Mansion. At the head of the column rode Major General Sherman, who was victoriously cheered all along the line. The greeting of this hero was in the highest degree of enthusiasm. He had been presented with two large wreaths of flowers; one of which had been placed around his horse's neck, the other being upon his own shoulder. Major General Sherman was accompanied by Maj. Gen. Howard, next followed Major Gen. Logan and staff and escort. He yesterday assumed command of this army. Major General Logan appeared at the head of the command. This corps is composed of troops from Michgan,, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, Illinois and Wisconsin.

The Seventh Army Corps was preceded by its commander. Major Gen. Blair, with his staff followed by headquarters escort. The troops of this corps are from Ohio, Illinois, New York, Wisconsin, Indiana, Minnesota, and Michigan.

The next in review was the army of Georgia, Major General Slocum commanding. The Twelfth Corps was commanded by Major General Mower, and composed of volunteers from Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New York, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Ohio, Delaware, Indiana and Michigan.

This was succeeded by the Fourteenth Army Corps, Brevet Major General J. C. Davis commanding. It was composed of volunteers from Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Minnesota and Kentucky. The respective commanders of the armies, divisions and brigades, bore upon their persons a profusion of flowers, and as they passed along the line cheers were given and flags waved.

The armies represented all branches and divisions of the service, cavalry, artillery and infantry, with sufficient variety in the trimming and appointments to relieve the general sameness of uniform, and several regiments of Zouaves contributed to produce the effect. Sections of pontoon bridges and ambulance stretchers, and even heavy wagons, were features of the procession. There was also a fair representation of the spade and axe department, the implements being carried on the shoulders of both white and colored soldiers.

Very much enthusiasm was occasioned by a display of pack horses and mules. They were all heavily loaded with commissary supplies, including chickens, a coon, a dog and a goat were comfortably fastened to three of the saddles. These were the pets of his soldiers. Two black soldiers of the largest size, riding very small mules, their feet nearly touching the ground, was regarded as a comic scene in connection with this part of the display, and occasioned general laughter.

An interesting feature in the parade was the exhibition of flags and banners of various patterns, some of them entirely new; others were carried torn by bullets and reduced to shreds, while others, entire as to material, were faded by exposure to the weather or blackened by the smoke of battle. Several staffs were carried from which the flags had been shot away. All the spear heads were ornamented with flowers. It was remarked as in contrast to the army of the Potomac that the troops composing the armies of Georgia and Tennessee wore the wide brim felt hats, regulation pattern. Their appearance in all respects was equal to that of the army of the Potomac, notwithstanding they had performed more marching service. Their movements were much admired and applauded.

The commander of each army corps and division, attended by one staff officer, dismounted after passing the General-in-Chief, and joined him until his army corps or division had passed the reviewing stand, when he joined his command.

Brigade bands or consolidate field music, turned out and played as their brigade passed. One band to each division performed during the march from the Capitol to the Treasury building.

After the troops passed the reviewing officers, they were marched to their respective quarters. Secretary Seward, notwithstanding his severe physical affliction, took a deep interest in the review. Gen. Augur made him comfortable, and furnished him with a good position at the Headquarters of the Defences of Washington, that he might witness the grand military display.

The armies of Tennessee and Georgia occupied six hours in passing, the same length of time required yesterday for review of the Army of the Potomac.

Expedition up the Roanoke River.

Acting Rear Admiral Bradford, commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, has forwarded to the Navy Department a copy of a letter from Commander Macomb, giving the details of a successful expedition up the Roanoke river, North Carolina, by the Iasco, Valley City and Picket Boat No. 5, under command of Lieut. Commander Thornton, of the first named vessel. The expedition proceeded as far up the Roanoke river as the rebel navy station Halifax, and succeeded in capturing the steamers Cotton Plant, Fisher and Dolly, and the engine of Lieut. Cushing's torpedo boat, and another craft of some kind built by the rebels. The vessels were laden with stores, corn, 30 bags of cotton, three cases of goods and sixty barrels of brandy. The expedition also found 23 bales of cotton on the banks of the river, which were taken posesssion of and brought off. The communication of Commander Thornton discloses the fact that the Roanoke has been cleared of obstructions, and a number of guns sunk by the rebels raised. A large quantity of Confederate cotton is stored away along the banks of the river, and will be captured. The rebel naval station at Halifax has been taken possession of by our forces, and will be held until further orders.

The Last of the Rebel Army Surrendered.

Washington, May 27—8.30 P. M.

Major General Dix:

A despatch from General Canby, dated at New Orleans yesterday, the 26th inst., states that arrangements for the surrender of the Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department have been concluded. They include the men and material of the army and navy. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.—We are authorized to announce Capt. THOMAS S. McCAHAN as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Huntingdon county, subject to the approval of the Union Co. convention to convene during the month of August next.
Huntingdon, May 31, 1865.—tc

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
[Estate of Joseph Oburn, dec'd.]
Letters of administration upon the estate of Joseph Oburn, late of Jackson township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
WM. OBURN,
MARY OBURN,
may 31, 1865-6t Administrators.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
[Estate of Joseph Lefford, dec'd.]
Letters of administration upon the estate of Joseph Lefford, late of Juniata township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
LYDIA LEFFERD,
JOHN LEFFERD,
may 31, 1865-6t. Administrators.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of John Watter, dec'd.
The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the proceeds, in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of John Watter, dec'd., willattend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of JUNE next, when and where those interested will attend, or be forever debarred from coming in upon the said fund.
J. D. CAMPBELL,
Huntingdon, May 31, 1865—td Auditor.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

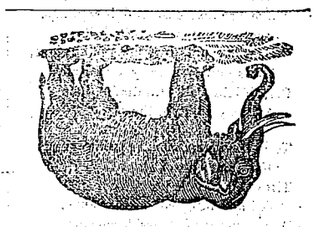
WESTWARD.					STATIONS.	EASTWARD		
MAIL.	P. & E. MAIL.	EXPRESS.	BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	GRANT TRAIN.		P. & E. MAIL.	EAST MAIL.	Harrisburg Accommodation
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 17	4 50	11 58	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	9 51	.....	2 19
5 25	4 58	12 08	.....	.....	Mt. Union,	9 42	10 01	2 10
5 35	.....	12 20	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	2 10
5 43	5 16	12 29	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	9 25	9 46	1 53
5 59	5 31	12 48	6 43	.....	Huntingdon,	9 12	9 35	1 40
6 15	5 46	1 08	.....	.....	Petersburg,	8 56	9 20	1 22
6 23	.....	1 20	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	1 14
6 31	6 02	1 32	.....	.....	Spruce Creek,	8 41	9 07	1 07
6 49	.....	1 54	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 50
6 58	6 20	2 05	.....	.....	Tyrone,	8 17	8 44	12 40
7 08	6 30	2 20	.....	.....	Tipton,	8 00	.....	12 28
7 14	.....	2 28	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 22
7 10	6 50	2 35	.....	.....	Bell's Mills,	7 58	8 25	12 17
7 40	7 10	3 00	8 15	.....	Altoona,	7 40	8 10	12 00
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 40 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 11 01 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 2 35 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 57 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 30 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 44 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.



The Confederacy Ended, the Rebellion Ended, the War Ended, and Jeff Davis will soon be "Ditto."

Not the least fact to notice is GOLD HAS FALLEN WONDERFULLY.

All this has tended to have

The Price of Goods Reduced.

Merchants and others who desire to get the benefit of the Reduction.

CALL AT ONCE AT

R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL STORE,

Opposite the Broad Top Corner,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Their stock consists of

ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS,

Including PRINTS, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, CRASH, CARPETS, &c.

ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES,

Including SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, VINEGAR, FISH, G. A. SALT, DAIRY SALT, SOAP, CANDLES, CINAMON, SODA, MUSTARD &c., &c.,

ALL KINDS OF TOBACCO.

Including NATURAL LEAF, CONGRESS, CAVENDISH, SPUN ROLL, CUT AND DRY, &c.

ALL KINDS OF SEGARS,

Including HENRY CLAYS, COUNTRY SIXES, CHEROOTS, &c.

ALL KINDS OF NOTIONS,

Including SKIRT BRAID, SEWING SILK, SPOOL COTTON, ROUND COMBS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, COPY BOOKS, HAIR BRUSHES, POCKET BOOKS, FANCY SOAPS, &c., &c.

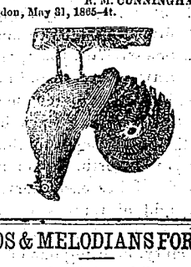
BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS

Also YARN, WRAPPING PAPER, SHAKER HOODS, CANDY, BLACKING, &c., &c., &c.

Country trade supplied by order or otherwise.

R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO.

Huntingdon, May 31, 1865—tf.



PIANOS & MELODIANS FOR SALE

NO CABINET ORGANS.

Not a Sole Agent.

PROFESSOR HUGH COYLE offers for sale the celebrated PIANOS of STECK & CO., New York, which he considers cannot be surpassed in touch or tonability by any instrument in the market.

Notwithstanding Steinway & Co's. instruments are considered superior by certain agents, the Professor can only pronounce them good, for there is an uncertainty in the tone which he will not recommend. As Steck is the only manufacturer that gives a FIFTEN GUARANTEE for the durability of his instrument, I have no hesitation in recommending the same.

Prof. Coyle is a judge, from the fact that he has had twenty years experience in teaching music, which of itself qualifies him to recommend any instrument, but Steck's in particular.

The community can use their discretion in purchasing instruments, but Professor Coyle feels himself a judge, and notwithstanding all fictitious advertisements, he would recommend Steck & Co's. in preference to all others.

PROF. H. COYLE.

Huntingdon, May 24, 1865—3m

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILY

The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,

under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted.

May 17, 1865—tf.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, May 31, 1865.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ Those of our subscribers receiving bills will please give them *immediate* attention. Our terms are now advance payments—our friends will remember this. Those receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

Scratchings.

—Religious services will be held in the Presbyterian church on Thursday morning next.

—There bas been a change made in the running time of the Penna. Railroad trains: Read schedule.

—The citizens of Harrisburg are feasting upon strawberries and cream. We hope that westward the star of luxury will take its way.

—Mrs. Lincoln and her two sons passed through on the Central Railroad on Tuesday morning last. They arrived at Chicago on Wednesday morning.

—The price of butter, and good butter, too, has now reached a purchasable standard. Last week it sold at 20 cents a pound.

—There will be communion service in the Ger. Rev. Church on next Sabbath morning. Preparatory services on Saturday morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock.

—Alfred Hildebrand, who has been confined for some time in the rebel prison in Texas has returned home. Al. was hospital steward on board the Clifton at the time of his capture

—Thursday next is the day appointed by the President for thanksgiving. Our citizens will observe it by closing stores and suspending business, and conform to the letter and spirit of the proclamation.

—The ministers of the Gospel in in this place have each received a letter of request from the society of Good Templars of this place to preach a sermon on the subject of Temperance. It is expected that they will each discourse upon the topic at an early day.

—The brick building on Washington street formerly occupied as a warehouse by David Gwin has been refitted for a dwelling house, and will soon be ready for occupancy. Mr. James Glazier has made some fancy, substantial and valuable improvements to his house on Hill street, near Dean's hotel. Other improvements are noticeable in different portions of the town in the way of improved drainages, and the removal of unadorning sheds and fences. In a word, the tide of improvement sweeps on.

—We observe a pile of lumber lying along the railroad above the canal bridge leading to Portstown, which is evidentiy being worked in order for a platform, to be erected, perhaps, in that locality for the accommodation of passengers and the storage of freight from the new steamboat that is soon to ply between Hollidaysburg and here.

—In a late edition, we noticed that the M. E. Preachers' Association of the Juniata District would meet in Lewistown on the 14th of June next. The meeting of this body has since been postponed to the 21st of the same month, on account of the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars being held on the 14th. The M. E. Sunday School Convention will be held on the preceding day, the 20th.

—The farmers represent that their grain never looked better, and if the weather continues favorable, they may expect more than an average crop. The grain and grass is remarkably high. Some of the fruit may have been injured by the recent frost, but nevertheless a good supply is expected.

—Our merchants and the public generally are invited to read the card from our town clerks in regard to the policy of closing the stores at seven o'clock in the evening. The hour appointed is not too early to allow the clerks to suspend their labors for the day and allow them a few hours' recreation. The clerks need pleasure as much as the mechanic, and it would not be just to withhold it from them. Besides the card, we understand the clerks have drawn up a petition to the same effect for the purpose of having it signed by their employers and the merchants generally.

—We learn that on Saturday last the territory known as West Huntingdon or New Town and belonging to the Penna. R. R. Co. was surveyed, and parceled into lots and offered for sale. Several gentlemen have invested in the enterprise, and we expect to see the really valuable site, now graced with one dwelling, built and improved upon, until a flourishing and populous district is reared. Dwellings in whatever locality have long been needed here for the accommodation of business men and others, and we hope the scheme will not fall through in its incipiency. We think the profitableness of renting houses has been long enough experimented upon to prove its entire success.

A Card from Clerks to our Merchants.

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
May 27, 1865.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You noticed in your local columns a few weeks ago, the propriety of merchants closing their stores at seven o'clock in the evening to afford their clerks a few hours' recreation to obviate the injuring to health occasioned by the confinement of the day. We were pleased to see some such reference made concerning us, and can only add it meets with our entire approbation.

Just look at the case as it now presents itself: The stores as a general thing are opened by us at six o'clock, and during the entire day are kept open, with no intermission but that devoted to meals. Not only is our time and services employed during the day, but sometimes we are detained to half past ten, and eleven o'clock. We are thus afforded no time for pleasure, and the monotonous routine of duty is continued day after day and night after night.

We are not the original movers of the system of closing at seven o'clock, but the step we learn is in progress in other places, and in some towns the plan been made a custom, and worked favorably.

We, then, can see no reason why the system should not be introduced here. What business is done after seven o'clock can be done just as well before that hour, for it is only town customers that do purchase. Country dealers and customers seldom remain after dark to purchase articles, but transact their business during the day, and return home before evening. The customers in town who have made it their custom to "go shopping" in the evening could as readily and conveniently habituate themselves to purchasing during the day. Perhaps some would suffer a little inconvenience at the outset; but we think eventually it would tend to their good; at least they could sacrifice a *little* self comfort for the *great* benefit of the many.

We hope to see our employers introducing the wise system *immediately*, and also the few individuals opposed to the change acquiescing in promoting the welfare of the

MANY CLERKS.

Caution to Fence Thieves.

Fence stealing is a pecadillo made almost a custom, especially in winter when fire wood is wanted. Those guilty of the crime, and all others not guilty, will do well to read the following act passed by the last Legislature, which provides: "That if any person or persons, from and after the passage of this act, shall maliciously and wantonly break or throw down any post and rail, or other fence, erected for the enclosure of land, or shall carry away, break or destroy any post or other material of which such fence was built, enclosing any lot or field within this commonwealth, such person or persons, so offending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, one half thereof to be paid to the informer, on conviction of the offender or offenders, the other half to the support of the poor of such county, township, or borough or ward where the offense has been committed, with costs of prosecution, or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding six months, or either, at the discretion of the court."

Bold Robbery.

On Sabbath morning, between the hours of ten and twelve, while the inmates of the residence of Mr. Adam Fouse, in Hopewell township, were at church a robber sneaked into it and made quite an extensive robbery. He entered the house through a window at the back part by breaking the panes, after which he opened all the doors and windows for the purpose, it surprised, of making a rapid flight. He stole a watch, about $400, a revolver, and bonds to the amount of about $2500, and other valuables. He broke the drawer that contained the money, with a hatchet. The party on returning to their home immediately made search for the miscreant, but succeeded in finding only a few of the papers.

Robbery.

The residence of Mrs. Franks in Penn township was entered Saturday night near midnight. There was stolen a good suit of gentleman's cloths, ladies dresses, and other articles to the sum of $150. The inmates were not disturbed by the marauder; nor did they know he was in the house until morning. A search was immediately made, when some of the valuables were discovered in the woods close by, but the robber has not yet been apprehended.

The Place to Get Your Money Back.

Summers' Garden is in full blast and crowds of people visit it during day and evening. His show is well worth the price it costs to see it. Our friends from the country should call at the Garden and see the sights and get something good to eat and drink. Summers deserves to be well patronized.

Tall Rhubarb.

We received from Mrs. William Hoffman the present of several stalks of rhubarb that measured at least three feet in highth and about three inches in circumference. The present, of course, was acceptable, and still more highly prized for its remarkable proportions.

R. M. Cunningham & Co.

Are fully prepared to distribute goods wholesale or retail. Call at their store opposite the Broad Top corner and be satisfied that their prices are reasonable, and that their goods are of the best quality. Read their advertisment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. John G. Hughes, a resident of the borough of Perrysville, Juniata acounty, for some time past employed as brakeman on a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was instantly killed on Tuesday night last, by falling from the train, the wheels severing his head from his body. The accident occurred near Spruce Creek. He leaves a wife and family to mourn his sudden death.—*Altoona Tribune.*

Dr. J. W. Isenberg,

Of the firm of Bittner & Isenberg, of Altoona, will make his regular monthly visit to Warriorsmark, on Tuesday, and Wednesday, 6th and 7th of June, for the purpose of filling teeth, inserting artificial teeth, and to prepare mouth for artificial dentures Office at Chamberlain's hotel. Persons desiring opperation will do well to improve the opportunity.

Boquet.

Mis Kate Dean of Juniata township, will please accept our thanks and best wishes for the present of a beautiful boquet.

☞ Major General Sherman made a brief speech last week in response to the compliment of a serenade, in which he expressed the hope, now that the war is virtually over, that his brothers in arms will, with alacrity, resume their former vocations of peaceful times and go to work with energy to make the Union as prosperous as it was before the rebellion, which has been so effectually crushed.

Squirrels Wanted.

A number of squirrels is wanted at the Garden of E. C. Summers. A reasonable price will be paid for all sent in.

E. C. SUMMERS.
Huntingdon, May 24, 1865.

☞ The Howard Dramatic Company exhibited to a respectably full audience last evening. All represent it worth the money. They exhibit tonight.

DIED,

On Thursday morning, May 25, at Lincoln Hospital, in the city of Washington, from a wound received the 2d of April, ultimo, in the charge that resulted in dividing Lee's army, between Petersburg and Richmond, Corporal Joseph Lloyd Shugert, of Warrior's Mark, Huntingdon county, Pa., aged 20 years and 10 months.

The deceased was a firm soldier and patriot, and was a member of the 49th Pennsylvania regiment, 6th corps; was in Hancock's brigade during the campaign of the Peninsula, and in all its most severe engagements; participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, and was with General Sheridan in his march through the Shenandoah valley.

At her father's residence, on the 21st inst., Mrs. ANNA P., wife of Abraham Swoope, of Mapleton, aged 29 years, 3 months and 28 days.

In this place on Wednesday May 24, 1865, STACY BARCROFT, son of Horatio G and Margaret Fisher, aged 10 months.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE LADIES.—Do you really intend to cease wearing the beautiful styles now so prevalent, or dress less elegantly, because the rebel Jeff. Davis, was captured in Fashionable Female attire? One moment's calm reflection will surely serve to change your rash resolve. The angels had too much good sense to lay aside their pure chaste robes of white, because they had for a time served to hide the deformities of that Prince of Rebels, the Devil. Can you err in following the example of Angels? Then having made up your minds that you will continue to dress tastefully regardless of rebel acts, *do not forget to call at the store of the subscribers, who will be happy at all times to furnish you with such articles of dress as you may desire.* Urge your fathers, husbands, brothers, neighbors and children to visit the same store. They can here be suited in good articles of Boots, Shoes, Clothing Material, Hats, Caps, Queensware and a general assortment of Groceries, on as reasonable terms as at any House in town. Store on South east corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

may 31, 1865. JAS. B. WALLACE.

☞ Two bad cases of Piles cured by Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. Mr. Glass of Jamesville, Wisconsin, writes for the benefit of all who suffer with the Piles, that he has been troubled for eight years with an aggravated case of Piles, and his brother was discharged from the army as incurable, (he being quite paralyzed with the Piles.)—Both these distressing cases were cured with one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. The recommendation of these gentlemen, besides the daily testimonials received by Dr. Strickland, ought to convince those suffering, that the most aggravated chronic cases of Piles are cured by Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. It is sold by Druggists everywhere.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

	May. 31
Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7.25@7.50
Common and Superfine	$6,50@6.75
Rye Flour	$6 75
Corn Meal	$3 bl $4.50
Extra White Wheat	$1.90@2.00
Fair and Prime Red	$1,70@1.85
Rye	.95
Corn, prime Yellow	.90
Oats	.58
Barley	$3 bu $1.00
Cloverseed	$17.50
Timothy	$4,50
Flaxseed	$2.50
Wool	100@112
Hides	.13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour bbl	$8,50
Extra do $ cwt	4,50
White Wheat	1,40
Red Wheat	1,35
Rye	1,00
Corn	1,00
Oats	.50
Cloverseed	7,00
Flaxseed	1,60
Dried Apples	2,00
Butter	.25
Eggs	.15
Lard	.20
Ham	.20
Shoulder	.20
Sides	.14
Tallow	.14

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES,

$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7.30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, *from State County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value,* according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7.30 per cent, amounts to

One cent per day on a			$50 *note.*
Two cents	"	"	$100 "
Ten	"	"	$500 "
20	"	"	$1000 "
$1	"	"	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of the Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3 10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three tenths per cent. in currency. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People

Less than $230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium; as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan the National Banks, State Bank, and Private Bankers, throughout the country, have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

Subscriptions will be received by the

First National Bank of Huntingdon.
First National Bank of Hollidaysburg
First National Bank of Altoona.
First National Bank of Bellefonte.
First National Bank of Harrisburg.

my21,1865

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.

May. 23. '65.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, May. 17, '65.

New Musical Instruments.

A new stock of musical instruments have just been received at Lewis' Book Store. Violins from $3 to $50.—Guitars from $12 to $35; Banjos $8 and $9 50; Accordeons $6 to $15; Fifes, Bows, Strings, Rosin, Tail Boards, Bridges, Mouth Organs, and Jews Harps. tf.

Revenue Stamps

From 1 cent to $10, always on hand and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.—Orders by mail, accompanied with the cash for stamps and *postage*, will receive prompt attention.

Photograph Frames,

A splendid assortment of large size just received and for sale at Lewis Book Store. tf

Fresh Garden & Flower Seeds,

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf.

The Best

And most extensive variety of Pocket Books, Wallets, Purses and Porte Monnaies ever offered in the country, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf

☞ "Slavery viewed from the Bible Stand Point," by Rev. J. M. Adair, for sale at Lewis' Book Store, price 10 cents. tf.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

The undersigned, Executor of the estate of Saml. Reed deceased will offer for sale on the premises,

On Saturday, the 10th day of June.

at two o'clock, P. M., the FARM of said deceased, situated on the Raystown Branch, in Penn township, Huntingdon county, containing

268 Acres,

more or less, 150 CLEARED, well improved, and under a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. The yearly rent of the Farm amounts to $200.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

ROBERT H. REED,
Penn twp, May 17, '65-3t. Executor.

IF YOU WANT

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS,
CALL AT
MRS. R. J. SAGER'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
On Hill Street, two doors west of Lewis' Book Store.
CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.

Huntingdon, May 17, '65-tf.

Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that, having obtained from the manufacturers, the sole Agency for the sale of STEINWAY & SONS PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS, he is prepared to furnish instruments to persons wishing to buy at the retail prices in Philadelphia and New York.

N. B. Every instrument warranted for five years.

He is also sole agent for the celebrated SEWING MACHINES OF GROVER & BAKER, and would respectfully request persons wishing to buy Machines to call and examine his before purchasing others, as they are unequalled by any Machine manufactured.

Circulars of Instruments or Machines, sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
May 17, '65-tf. Opposite D. P. Gwin's Store. Huntingdon, Pa.

1865. THE 1865.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS.
CHEAPEST CLOTHING in Town
LEOPOLD BLOOM

HAS JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Which he offers to the public
AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.

His stock consists of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c.

His store is at the
OLD BROAD TOP CORNER, HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Where he will be pleased to receive and accommodate all customers,
LEOPOLD BLOOM.

Huntingdon, May 10, 1865.

GEO. W. SWARTZ,

Clock & Watch Maker,

At the old stand of Swartz & McCabe,
HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

my10,1865-6m

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between SWARTZ & McCABE is dissolved by mutual consent. All those knowing themselves indebted to the late firm or to G. W. Swartz will please make payment on or before the first day of June, 1865, or find their accounts in the hands of a Justice for collection. my10-3t

Exchange Hotel,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

WM. C. McNULTY, PROPRIETOR,
Formerly of the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg.
TERMS LIBERAL.

may3, 1865-1y.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO.

HAVING PURCHASED the entire stock of Wm. Colon, we now offer to the public at reasonable prices our immense stock of

MECHANICAL, RELIGIOUS, SCHOOL, AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STATIONERY, POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONAIS, &c.
Also, Latest Styles of
WALL PAPER & WINDOWSHADES,

MAGAZINES, and Daily and Weekly Papers constantly on hand.

☞ Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

CALL AT BROAD TOP CORNER.

Huntingdon, May3,1865-1y.

More Goods!!

OWING to the GREAT RUSH at
LLOYD & HENRY'S

For GOODS, Mr. Henry has gone east to lay in a heavy stock. my10—w

LOOK OUT FOR LOW PRICES.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. MAGUIRE,
april19,1864-tf. RACHEL MAGUIRE.

JOB PRINTING done at this office.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Wool
en Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and
Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco,
Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions,
Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and
Medicines, Clocks,
Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c. Also, a handsome assortment of LADIES' COATS

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.

May10 1865. SIMON COHN.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Estate of Peter Curfman, dec'd: Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Peter Curfman, late of Cass township, Huntingdon county, deceased. All persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims present them, properly authenticated, to us.

JAMES CURFMAN,
SOLOMON CURFMAN,
May 10, 1865-6t.* Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Thomas Ewing, dec'd.]
Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Thomas Ewing, late of West township, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN FOSTER,
may3-6t* Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of Margaretta Swoope, dec'd.] Letters testamentary, on the estate of Margaretta Swoope, late of Porter tp., Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

LEWIS KNODE, Alexandria.
ABRAHAM HARNISH, Waterstreet.
April 5, '65. 6t. Executors.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
[Estate of Dennis Rine, dec'd.]
Letters testamentary, on the estate of Dennis Rine late of Franklin tp., Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated.

JAMES OLIVER,
April 5, '65. 6t. Executor.

THE REBELLION.
AND
HIGH PRICES PLAYED OUT.

GEORGE SHAEFFER,

Nearly opposite the Globe office, respectfully informs the public that he has just opened a fine stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, for Men, Women & Children

The stock has been selected with care, as to style and quality, and will be sold at reasonable prices to suit the times. The public generally are invited to call and examine his stock.

☞ Now work and repairing done to order.

Huntingdon, May 3, 1865-2m.

GOOD NEWS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!

THE success of our armies and the consequent decline in the price of gold and other commodities, enable me to send

GOOD TIDINGS TO THE BLACKSMITHS,

and all others who buy IRON, STEEL, NAILS, &c.

Having moved my store to the large and commodious Brick+ Store Room, I have received a large assortment of WAGON TIRE, HORSE SHOE IRON, round and square BAR IRON, bought from the makers since the decline in gold, which I am selling at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

All persons wishing to buy IRON, STEEL, NAILS, LOCKS, PAINTS, GLASS, or any kind of HARDWARE for cash, will save money by sending their orders, or calling at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN,
April 5, '65. Huntingdon, Pa.

COACH SHOP,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

DAVID MINGLE Respectfully informs the public generally that he has removed his shop to the building in Washington street, formerly occupied by O. Best, where he is prepared to do all kind of LIGHT AND HEAVY WORK

in his line of business, and hopes to receive a liberal patronage.

☞ NEW WORK will be made to order at prices to suit the times DAVID MINGLE.

Huntingdon, March 26, 1865-3m*

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated in Philadelphia, 1794.

CASH CAPITAL $1,715,171,71.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Prest.
CHARLES PLATT, Secy.

J. A. RANKIN, Rock Springs, Centre county, Pa., Local Agent for part of Centre county, also for parts of Huntingdon and Blair counties.

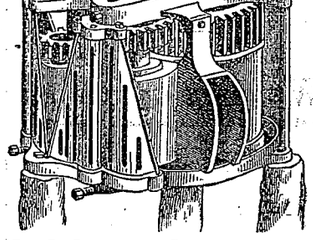
Feb. 21, '65-6m.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.
E. O. & G. W. COLDER.

HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.

Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1865-tf.

1865. 1865.
THE "VICTOR"



CANE MILL.

NEW. TRIUMPHANT AT STATE FAIRS.

COOK'S
SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

MOST RAPID EVAPORATOR IN THE WORLD!

"SORGO HAND BOOK," *FREE.*

CANE SEED, by the ℔ or bushel, FOR SALE AT COST.

Prince & Co's New AUTOMATIC ORGANS. The greatest triumph of the age!
New style MELODEONS, with improvements.
Grover & Baker's FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Send for Circulars, &c. FREE.

A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
SOLE AGENT,
James Creek, Huntingdon co., Pa.

apl2, 1865-3m

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

Gold Pens & Pencils,

The best assortment of the handsomest and best styles, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS' CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. BENEDICT,
July 20, 1864 J. SEWELL STEWART.

WILLIAM D. GEMMILL,
Stock Broker,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Office--511 Market street, Philad'a.

ap12-2m*

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

No. 709 Chestnut Street, above Seventh,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Manager has the pleasure of announcing that this popular Hotel is now open for the reception of TRANSIENT GUESTS.

The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, and is presented to the public as being in every particular a hotel suited to their wants. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

March 3, '65.-3m CHAS. M. ALLMOND, Manager.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENITIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest cash prices.

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

mh29.1865-2m*

HENRY HARPER, No 520 Arch Street, above Fifth, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER-WARE,
and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE.

mch22-3m.

I. K. STAUFFER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
No. 148 North SECOND Street, corner of Quarry
PHILADELPHIA.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Plated Ware constantly on hand,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

☞ Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.

POUDRETTE!
[Fifteen Years Fair Trial!]
A. PEYSSON, Philadelphia.

POUDRETTE, $20 00 per ton, taken from the Factory loose, or 50 Cents per bushel, and $26 00 per ton in bags, —delivered at Steamboat and Railroad Depots in Philadelphia. Manufactory, Gray's Ferry Road, above the Arsenal, Philadelphia.

Depot. PEYSSON'S Farm, Gloucester, New Jersey, Woodbury road.

Office—Library Street, No. 420 back of the new Post Office, Philadelphia. Dealers

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
4th & CALLOWHILL Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
February 14, 1865-4mos.

MILLINERY GOODS.

BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No. 431 MARKET Street, north side,
PHILADELPHIA.

Have now opened their usual handsome variety of

RIBBONS,	BONNET MATERIALS,
STRAW &	FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' &	MISSES' HATS,

FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES,

and all other articles required by the MILLINERY TRADE

By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we offer inducements, in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of MILLINERS and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited.

☞ Particular attention paid to filling Orders.

March 8, '65-3m.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

POULTON'S BILLIARD SALOON,
HARRISBURG.

The oldest Billiard Saloon, and one of the best regulated in the State, is Poulton's, situated in the rear of Brant's Hall, near Third street. Being in the business for over 30 years, he thoroughly understands the wants and desires of players. His room is the largest and best lighted in the city. The cues are always in the best order, and his tables cannot be excelled by any in the State.

He gives the business his direct superintendence, and can assure the public that they can find better satisfaction at his saloon than at any other in the city.

No liquor sold on the premises—every man to his own business.

March 15, 1865.

HASHEESH CANDY.
The Great Oriental Nervine Compound.
TRUE SECRET OF YOUTH AND BEAUTY.

It is a remedy that ought to be in every House on account of its harmlessness and potency and above all, because of its exceeding cheapness. It is the cheapest remedy in the world. Colds readily yield to it. In the short space of a single night the severest cold has passed away, and the Headache, acting as a stimulant on the sufferer, enables him to rise in the morning fresh and renewed.—Its effects are wonderful. It quickly annihilates Pain and Suffering, and alleviates human misery.

We here present a few of the diseases that we warrant it to cure if posiey red in, other remedies seldom being required:

It is a sure cure for Fever and Ague.
Sure cure for General Debility and Wasting Away.
Sure cure for all Nervous and Bilious Affections.

☞ It is sure to preserve the Complexion and Skin, and imparts the bloom of perfect Health and Vigor to those who use it.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price 50 cents and $1 per box. Postage on $1 box 15 cents.

Imported only by the Gunjah Wallah Company, Office 36 Beekman street, New York.

For sale by John Reed, Druggist, Huntingdon, Sole Agent.

ap19-7t*

BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR COFFEE.

Whilst trying Coffee of all the various brands,
Remember "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR"—at the head it stands.
True, it's not like others that are 'SOLD EVERYWHERE.'
A little stretch, we all do know, good goods will easily bear.
(But a stretch like this—"sold everywhere"—is very apt to jear.)
Now, I can safely say, without any hesitation;
There's none like "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR" in this enlightened nation.
Skilled chemists have not found a Coffee from any Store
Possessing the same ingredients as 'Browning's Excelsior.'
Nor is there any one, in or out of the Coffee trade,
Who knows the articles from which "Browning's Excelsior's" made.
I'm told it's made from barley, rye, wheat, beans and peas;
Name a thousand other things—but the right one if you please.
But with the Coffee-men I will not hold contention
For the many, many things they say—too numerous to mention;
Whilst they're engaged in running round from store to store
To learn the current wholesale price of "Browning's Excelsior,"
Some who know my Coffee gives perfect satisfaction;
Have formed a plan by which they hope to cause a quick reaction.
The case—'tis with a few; no doubt it will be made—
To name their Coffee after mine, (Browning's) Excelsior.
Some say their's the only brand that will stand a ready test.
Now, try a little of them all—see which you like the best;
Never have I in your paper advertised before;
Nor would I now, or ever consent to publish more,
If like some used by "everybody," "sold everywhere," in "every store."
A trade like this I do not wish; the orders I could not fill;
The factory all Jersey's land would take—leave not a foot to till.
My trade is not so very large; still I think I have my share,
But, reader, you may rest assured, 'tis not "SOLD EVERYWHERE."

Manufactured and for Sale by the writer,
GEORGE L. BROWNING,
No. 20 Market Street, Camden, N. J.

This Coffee is not composed of poisonous drugs, it contains nothing deleterious; many persons use this Coffee that cannot use the pure coffee; it takes but one and a half ounces to make a quart of good strong coffee, that being just one-half the quantity it takes of Java Coffee, and always less than half the price.

RETAIL DEALERS may purchase it in less quantities than the gross at my prices from the Wholesale Grocers.

☞ Orders by mail from Wholesale Dealers promptly attended to.

March 1, 1865-2m.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 13, 1864.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 23, '65.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

1865. 1865.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon april 12, '65.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!
HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!
THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a New and splendid stock of
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.
all of which he is prepared to sell at reduced prices.
A lot of choice CONFECTIONERIES have also been received.
Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, april 12, 1865.

M'MANIGAL'S LIVERY STABLE.
MONTGOMERY STREET,
Between the Baptist and Catholic Churches,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY are informed that the subscriber is prepared at his New LIVERY STABLE, to accommodate all with
HORSES, BUGGIES, & CARRIAGES
at reasonable rates, on short notice.
HENRY M'MANIGALL.
Huntingdon, March 8, 1865-1y.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of
WALLACE & CLEMENT,
before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,
and a general assortment of notions, all of which for cash on reasonable terms for cash or produce.
Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to his stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill treat, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, May 16 1855. WM. WILLIAMS.

New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,
Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.
Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.
☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.
☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf J. M. WISE.

CHEAP PUMPS.
JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted.
Aug. 3'64.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
H. ROMAN.

FISHERS' COLUMN.

THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS
HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay CASH for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1863.

READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEWYORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00 and 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10 00 A. M., and 2 45 and 10 00 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the first two trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal stations only.

Way Trains, stopping at all points, at 7 25 A. M., and 4 40 P. M.

Rolling, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M; Pottsville at 8 50 A. M., and 2 35 P. M.; Tamaqua at 8 10 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, 7 35 and 10 45 A. 1 33 and 6 05 P. M.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 40 and 11 A. M., for Ephrata, Litiz, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 7 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 7 20 A. M., Tamaqua 7 A. M., Harrisburg 6 15 A. M., and Reading at 12midnight, for Harrisburg.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

Nov. 23 1864. G. A. NICOLLS, *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING O'S TRAINS
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	EXPRESS.	HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD FAST LINE.	PHILA. & ERIE MAIL.	HARR'G, &c. ACCOMMODATION.
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
5 17	4 00	11 55	.....	N. Hamilton,	9 51	.....	2 49
5 25	4 55	12 08	.....	Mt. Union,	9 42	10 01	2 40
5 35	.....	12 20	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	2 30
5 43	5 16	12 29	.....	Mill Creek,	9 25	9 46	2 23
5 59	5 31	12 46	6 48	Huntingdon,	9 12	9 35	2 10
6 15	5 46	1 03	.....	Petersburg,	8 56	9 20	1 52
6 23	.....	1 20	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	1 44
6 31	6 02	1 32	.....	Spruce Creek,	8 41	9 07	1 37
6 49	.....	1 54	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	1 20
6 58	6 29	2 05	.....	Tyrone,	8 17	8 44	1 10
7 08	6 39	2 20	.....	Tipton,	8 06	.....	12 58
7 14	.....	2 28	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 52
7 19	6 50	2 35	.....	Bell's Mills,	7 56	8 25	12 47
7 40	7 10	3 00	8 15	Altoona,	7 40	8 10	12 30
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	P.M

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 40 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 11 01 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 2 35 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 57 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 30 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 44 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, MARCH 6, 1865, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOM. P.M.	MAIL. A.M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOM. P.M.	MAIL. P.M.
LE 4 00	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,	AR 12 35	AR 6 58
4 20	8 20	McConnellstown,	12 14	6 33
4 28	8 28	Pleasant Grove,	12 06	6 30
4 44	8 44	Marklesburg,	11 50	6 14
5 00	9 00	Coffee Run,	11 34	5 50
5 08	9 08	Rough & Ready,	11 26	5 43
5 21	9 21	Cove,	11 14	5 31
5 25	9 25	Fisher's Summit,	11 10	5 25
AR 5 40	AR 9 40	Saxton,	LE 10 55	LE 5 10
LE 6 50	LE 9 50		AR 10 46	AR 5 00
6 14	10 10	Riddlesburg,	10 26	4 39
6 18	10 18	Hopewell,	10 18	4 31
6 34	10 34	Piper's Run,	10 00	4 15
6 54	10 55	Hamilton,	9 41	3 56
7 05	11 07	Bloody Run,	9 29	3 44
AR 7 10	AR 11 10	Mount Dallas,	9 25	LE 3 40

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

5 45	LE 11 00	Saxton,	AR 9 30	4 50
6 00	11 15	Coalmont,	9 15	4 35
6 05	11 20	Crawford,	9 05	4 25
6 15	AR 11 30	Dudley,	LE 9 00	4 20
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon Mch. 6, 1865. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHADE TREES,
GRAPE VINES,
PLANTS, &C.,
At the nurseries of Taylor & Cremer
Who offer their stock of well grown and thrifty TREES, VINES, PLANTS, &c., at their old prices. The expense of grafting and planting this stock having been incurred before the outbreak of the rebellion when the price of labor was low, they can afford to sell these Trees at 50 per cent. less than they can sell the same kind of trees next year. While other Nurserymen have raised their prices about 50 per cent., these still sell at the old rates this year; that is to say—Apple Trees, $15, $18, and $20 per hundred, according to size, &c. Standard Pear 50 to 75 cents each. Dwarf Pear, 50 to 75 cents each, and $30 to $45 per hundred. Plum and Apricot, at 40 to 50 cents each. Also, Peach, Cherry, Quince and other trees; Grape Vines, Lawton Blackberry, Raspberry, and Strawberry plants, Dahlia roots, and Shade and Ornamental Trees—all at the old rates.
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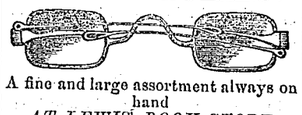

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